NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY - .... CAR SE 1963.

Passage of the Reconstruction Bill in the House.

knother Funding Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Presentation of the Roker Sherman Watch to Lieutenant General Sherman.

The Reconstruction Bill. ming, when Mr. Butler moved to reconsider the ndment giving the appointment of Stat addeers to the Constitutional Conventions. The vote nd the bill was then passed by year 123, nays 45.

The fate of the bill in the Senate is considered ex-emely doubtful as regards its entirety. Several promime material points, and these, it is thought will o amendments which will change many of the engraft into it the amendment attempted Butler to-day. If the bill the House in this shape, if not altered, the result will be a division of harony. In the House the opposition to the amendment o-day was on account of the power it gave to small men inexperienced in legislation to prescribe a policy of administration which Congress considers a prerogative appertaining solely to itself. Although cais, the latter do not seem to entertain a very high re-gard for their efforts to carry out the progamme laid

wn for thom.

The Active Force of the Army.

Reconstruction bill by the The passage of the Military Reconstruction bill by the House to-day leads to a very natural inquiry as to the present disposition and number of the troops comprising e active army of the United States. The following stement shows this by departments and in a concise

In the unreconstructed States-First Military District Seneral J. M. Schofield, twelve posts and thirty-two twenty-three posts, thirty-five companies; Third Dis-trict, General George G. Meade, twenty-two posts, fortyeight companies; Fourth District, General Alvin C. Gil em (temporarily), twenty-five posts, forty-four com fty-three posts and one hundred and four companies making a total of one hundred and thirty-five posts and two bundred and sixty-three companies. Averaging each company at seventy men gives a force of over

In the other departments the following list comprises he force of the East :- General T. W. Sherman, seven posts and thirty companies; Washington, General H. Emory, four posts, twenty-seven companies ornia, General E. O. C. Ord assigned thirty-one sts, fifty-two companies; Dakota, General A. H. Terry, fteen posts, forty companies; the Cumberland, General orge H. Thomas, seventeen posts, thirty companies; the lakes, General John Pope, five posts, eight compa ies; the Platte, General C. C. Augur, fifteen posts, three companies; Missouri, General P. H. Sheridan, twenty-seven posts, seventy-eight companies; and the Columbia, General L. H. Rousseau, sixteen posts ad twenty-two companies. Total, one hundred and forty-seven posts and three hundred and fifty compaout twenty-five thousand troops-making grand total of forty-three thousand.

Protection of American Citizens Abroad tated, will not take any official action in relation to the recent arrests of American citizens by the British au-thorities until something definite is known as to the immediate cause of such arrests. The prevailing opinion f members of Congress assumes similar grounds for dethe American government to protect its citizens wher ever they may be, so long as they violate no local law. sees fit to spring the subject upon Congress, the official account of the whole affair to the Department of State

The New Internal Tax Bill. sideration that part of the new Internal Tax bull retures, there is evidently a disposition on the part of the Committee to keep the tax on articles of luxury, such as jewelry, plate, carriages and the like, and also on gas and coal oil. There is a probability that the tax will be removed from raw cotton. The bill will not be reported

for several weeks to come.

The Accounts of the Secretary of the Senate.

The accounts of Cofonel Forney, Secretary of the
United States Senate, have been fully adjusted by his Snancial officers, and any person desirous of information on the subject can be gratified by calling on Hon. R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury. There has always been a large undrawn appropriation in the and the government has never been in the slightest danger of losing a dollar.

The Trial of Surratt.

It was mentioned yesterday that John H. Surratt's second trial was set down for the the 24th of February, that date being fixed by District Attorney Carrington In an address to Judge Olin, of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, Mr. Merrick, one of the prisoner's counsel, said that he believed that in view of the regult with which the first trial had terminated the

government would discharge Surratt.
Proposed Meeting of the Democratic Execu-

meeting to-morrow for the purpose of appointing a time and place for holding the next Democratic National sinating Convention. The arrival of the members, hewever, up to this time does not indicate that the attendance will be full, and may occasion a postpone-Presentation of the Roger Sherman Watch

to Lieutenant General Sherman. By invitation of Hou. John A. Griswold, of New York, a large and select company a west bled at his residence this evening to witness the presentation of the Roger Sherman watch to Lieutenant General Sherman. There were present distinguished officers of the army, the Secbers of both houses of Congress and gentlemen representing the Judiciary and other departments of the

Senator Ferry, of Conn., during the evening addressing Lieutenant General Sherman, said he was deputed by his friend, Dr. Charles Rowland, of Brooklyn, New York, to present to him the watch owned by Roger Sherman a hundred years ago, and he was at the same time deputed by his friend Colonel William S. Rowland to present to General Sherman an engraving of Roger Sherman from an original portrait by Trumbull. Senator Ferry and he supposed he had been selected for this pleasant duty because he represented in some neasure the Commonwealth of Connecticut, which Roger Sherman did so much to honor. He then gave a istory of the Sperman family of Connecticut, to which the Lieutonant General was related, and which had sus tained so important a part in the Revolutionary war people pointed to it as associated with glorious memories. He then added, "take these memorials and transmit them to your children and children's children, and ween you ow them remind them that Roger Sherman's Polar star was duty to his country, and that during the Revolution as well as the last conflict the members of that family had well performed their duty. The honorable

Benater's remarks were frequently applauded. General Sherman replied to the presentation speech of

General Sherman replied to the presentation speech of Senator Farry as follows:—

It is somewhat embarrassing for me to follow one so eloquent in words as the Senator from Connecticut. I can, therefore, only in a few words thank Doctor and and Colone! Rewland for the presentation they have made me this evening. I well remember that my father, when poverty compelled him, left his native Eastern State and started with his family to live upon the "fire lands" in the far West. My father emigrated from Connecticut, but in place of settling upon the "fire lands" he remained in the State of Ohio, The family afterwards became very scattered.

The child to whom I intend to transmit this precious testimonial is thomas Ewing Sherman, and I believe no better boy has lived at the age of tweive years in this day. (Loud applause.) I have another son, but he is one year old. He is a very promising lad. I believe the watch presented to me this evening will go down through generations to come as a heirtoom of the Sherman family. Wherever I have been—and I have travelled over a prest deal of the country—(applause)—I have always found that the Stars and Stripes were ever recognized by the disenthralied people of the States in which it appeared as the emblem of liberty and self-government. (Great applause.)

The watch is silver cased, a lepine, with the date 1795, and is a double timer. The plate on the box en-

1795, and is a double timer. The plate on the box en-closing it bears the name of Charles Rowland, M. IA., W. T. Sherman. After the ceremonies Mr. Griswold invited the large and distinguished company to partake

The Sule of Dickens' Tickets.

Messrs Philips and Solomons to-day sold two-thirds
of the entire number of tickets to the Dickens reading course, amounting to \$9,000. The tickets are \$3 each for the four readings.

The Midnight Mail Between New York and

Philadelphia.
The Postmaster General to-day sent in answer to a resolution of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, asking what reasons, if any, existed for the discontinuance of the transmission of the midnight mail from the city of New York to the city of Philadelphia, whereby correspondeast and noth of said city is delayed many hours, and whether, in view of the absolute necessity of frequent mail service between commercial cities, the transmis-sion of the said mail contract again be ordered, so as immodiately to prevent further inconvenience to busi-ness and other interests, says the mail in question was not discontinued by any orders of the department, nor was it originally ordered by the department or paid for by it. Early in the rebellion the rallroad companies composing the line between New York and Washington established a train between these cities as an addition to the then existing trains leaving New York at twelve o'clock night and arriving at Washington before eleven o'clock A. M. The department had no agency in originating this train, and it was understood to have been established for the purpose of relieving the regular trains, then overburdened by large f war. &c. The company consented to take mails by this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washingbut without promise of componsation by the department and without pledge on the part of the companies that was needed for business purposes. Accordingly the Philadelphia and Baltimore company gave notice that the train between Philadelphia and Ba withdrawn April 7, 1867, stating that it caused a loss to Amboy Railroad Company gave a similar notice, and so 15th of last December. The department has not the power o restore this service, even were it essential to the public a special appropriation for the expense, as the railroad receiving for the mail service now rendered the maximum compensation allowed by law; and as the train, if restored, would be run for mail purno doubt be demanded.

The Colonization Society.

The fifty-first annual report of the American Colonization Society was to-day presented and read to the Board of Directors. The following is a synopsis of the

Board of Directors. The following is a synopsis of the report:—

The annual receipts of the society during the year show a total of \$52,189, including \$13,260 from donations and \$27,000 from legacies. The disbursements for the same period were for the support of emigrants on the voyage and for six months after landing in Liberia, \$25,021; for repairs and manning the ship Golconda, \$26,127; to the government of Liberia in the case of recaptured Africaus, \$2,531, and for salaries of secretaries and agents in Liberia and at home, and for other expenses, \$18,466, making a total of over \$54,000, and compelling the sale of invested funds to meet the difference, \$30,000. The present year opens with more work in hand and more in immediate prospect than has been presented at any previous time, and unless the resources be greatly increased the scale of expenditures must be reduced. The emigration during the year reached six hundred and inity-three, or twolve more than during the year 1866. Applications for passage to Liberia in May next have been received from companies of colored people in Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Missusippi and Florida, comprising, it is estimated, over two thousand persons. The applicants are represented as belonging to the better class of the colored people, who want to emigrate and need assistance to enable them to do so. The administration of the government, states the report, moves in Liberia with as much regularity, quietness and order as in any of our States. One of the nets passed at the last seesion of the national Legislature increased the grant of fund to emigrants from the United States from five to ten acros to each single aduit, and from ten to twenty-five acres to each family. Eight vice presidents of the society have died during the past year, viz. :—Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi, Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York; Rw. Joshua Mr. Freeman Clark, of Mane; Mr. Witkam H. Brown, of Ilinois; Hon. James A. Wayne, of Georgia, and Rev. Jeremiah Day, of C

United States Supreme Court-The McArdle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868. The following orders were made to-day in the Supreme

The following orders were made to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States:—

No. 380.—Exparte. McArdle.—The Chief Justice announced that the majority of the members of the court being of opinion that the motion of the appellant should be allowed, it is endered that this cause be advanced on the docket and assigned for hearing on the first Monday of March.

No. 5.—Original. The Commonwealth of Virginia, complainant, va. The State of West Virginia.—The Chief Justice announced that the court is equally divided on the demurrer and equally divided also upon the order which should be made in consequence of that division, No. 73.—The Armstrong Foundry, John Armstrong claimant and appellant, vs. The United States.—the Chief Justice announced that the motion of Mr. Humphrey Marshall to file a piec of pardon in this case is allowed, unless the Attorney General proposes to contest the sufficiency of the piec by a replication of matter.

No. 52.—The cause of the Union Insurance Company vs. The United States, was argued.

## THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868. OFFICES IN TEXAS—PROJETS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ASSOAD PROVIDINAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial of citizens of Texas against the confirmation of appointments there to office of non-residents, and stating that the places of collectors, United States Marshal for the Eastern district, Superintendent of Taxes and other responsible offices have been filled by what they calt "foreign importations," friends of the administration, many of whom are not well disposed to the Union or friends of Union men in the State, white there are enough good Union men in that State to fill such offices—men who served in the Union army. He said he had hesitated whether to present the petition in executive or legislative session, but had concluded it to be his duy to the nettingers to take the present course. At his request it

whether to present the petition in executive or legislative session, but had concluded it to be his duty to the petitioners to take the present course. At his request it was laid on the table. Also a petition of citizens of Hampden county, Mass., in relation to the rights of American citizens travelling abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreigns Relations.

Mr. Wilder, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition of citizens of Worcester, Mass., on the same subject. Referred to the same committee. Also the petition of least Seely and other nembers of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia asking Congress to authorize the establishment of provisional governments in the South. Referred to the Judioary Committee.

Mr. Rakery, (rep.) of Minn., presented a petition with the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of St. Antheny's Falls, Manesota, in regard to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Convers, (rep.) of Cal., offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:—

Whereas it was stated that American citizens had been deprived of liberty agon assessions of comparacy to and the commission of overlaces of hostifity against the peace of the British government, and whereas the first duty of a State is to protect its others assess the state of the State is to protect the citizens against hootile acts by foreign nations; therefore

Resolved. That the President be directed to cause an investigation, and if such persons are found to be guilty of no such over act, then to demand their immediate release, and, if necessary to call out such period of the land and haval forces as may be necessary to enforce such demand.

Mr. Convess gare notice that he would call it up at an early day.

REMOVAL OF DEASMILLIES.

Mr. Willey, (rep.) of Va., presented a petition with a

early day.

REMOVAL OF DESAMILITIES.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of Va., presented a petition with a bill to remove the disabilities of Robert D. Engabury, collector as Brownswile, fores, at the outbreak of the war, which office he continued to hold during the rebellion, taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy for his own safety and for other considerations, and by holding office he was enabled to render service to Union med.

Union med.

With the bill to remain the bill to remain the bill to remain the Reconstruction act of Mr. Strwain, (rep.) of Nev., called up the bill to re-move the disability under the Reconstruction act of Governor Patten, of Alabama. He read a recommenda-tory letter from General Pope, and claimed that the Governor was one of those who had manifested a desira-to maintain the government. Mr. Buckairw. Idem. of Pa. argued that Congress

could not legislate upon every individual case brought

efore them.
The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.
THE ANDERSONVILLS PRISON HARBARITHM.
On motion of Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Nob., it was On motion of Mr. Hartis, (rep.) of Nob., it was
Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the
Senate, if in his judgment not inconsistent with the public
interests, whether James A. Seddon, istely pardoned by the
President, was Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate States during any portion of the time while itenty
Viiz, who was tried, condemned and executed by order of
the President for barbarities inflicted by him on time soldiers while under his charge as keeper of Andersouvile
prison; also that the President be requested to inform the
Senate how many Union soldiers died from starvation and
other cruelties inflicted upon them in rebel prisons in violation of the rules of civilized warfare while the said James
A. Seddon was Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate States.

Senaie how many Union soldiers died from starvation and other crutelies inflicted upon them in rebel prisons in violation of the rules of civilized warfare while the said James A. Sedon was Secretary of Warf the so-called Confederal States.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to amend the Tenure of Office act, which was paused to a second reading. The bill provides that after its passage no greating the provide of the said that after its passage no great or special spent of the President or of any department or branch of the government shall be appointed or ontinued in office except such as are authorized by the statutes, specifying their character, number and salaries. The term of office of all agents lawfully employed at the time of the passage of this act is to expire within thirty days thereafter, and henceforth such agents are to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The penalties provided in the act of last March are to be applicable and enforced in cases of any violation of the spreeding requirements.

YORDING THE PUBLIC DEST—MARKING LAWS.

Mr. HENDERSON, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill to fund the public debt and to amend the bunking laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that for the purpose of paying off the compound interest notes three per cent certificates and other outstanding indebtedness, payable in lawful money, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and pay out such notes as were authorized by the act of February 25. 1862, provided that their whole amount shall not at any time exceed four hundred millions of dollars, including those already issued, except in cases hereafter specified. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds to an amount sufficient to cover all exhibitors in cases hereafter apecified. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue on the said th

ing notes shall be exempted from national, State and municipal taxation.

The bull further provides that from July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869, one eighth part, and after the last date one-fourth part, of the import duties may be paid in United States notes; also that whenever the amount of national bank notes shall exceed \$300,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury (with the advice and consent of a majority of the following named persons, viz., the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of the Senaue Committee on Finance and the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means) shall return an amount of United States notes equal to such excess, so that the whole amount of circulating and legal tender notes shall not exceed seven hundred millions, until the legal tender notes outstanding be reduced to two hundred millions.

cess, so that the whole amount of circulating and legal tender notes shall not exceed seven hundred millions, until the legal tender notes outstanding be reduced to two hundred millions.

The House bill for the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon spirit metres was taken up. The question was on an amendment by the Committee on Finance providing that the present commission. In answer to a question by Mr. Grimes, Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Onio, stated that such commission was composed of Prolessors Hilard and Henry and an engineer and a naval officer.

Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of Iowa, opposed the amendment, gaving that it was one of the most absurd things in the world to employ more mathematicians knowing nothing about mathematics.

Mr. Conness took the same view, claiming to be something of a mechanic bimself. He said the adoption of any metre would be the very means that dutiliers would preier. No form of metre could be adopted under which rands could not be perpetrated. He advocated a tax on the capacity of stills to be previously ascertained.

The Care of Sharkon Triomas, or Martians.

Mr. Howam, (rep.) of Mich., at this point called for the order of the day, and the Sonate took up the resolution for the admission of Phillip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, upon taking the each Mr. Howard addressed the Senate at length on the subject. He read a letter from Mr. Thomas to Mr. Huchanan in December, 1860, while in his Cabinel, condemning the action of Major Anderson and asking to be permitted to issue an order for the withdrawal of that officer's forces as the only possible means to prevent civil war. After referring to the Senator's letter of withdrawal, after mature deliberation, because of the decision to reinforce Fort Sumter, Mr. Howard asked whether that was not countenancing and encouraging the enemy? Just as much so, he said, as were the similar acus of Floyd and Thompson. He thought it evident that the geniter of the course of Mr. Thomas towards has been into the custody of an officer an

would have engaged in the rebellion but that Maryland had been unexpectedly constrained to remain in the Union.

Mr. Whatsama. (rep.) of Oregon, next addressed the Senate. He said he had not been able to conclude, after having read the evidence, that the Senate had a right to exclude Mr. Thomas. He made an elaborate argument on the legal question, in the course of which he said there was as much reason for taxing three-fourths of the democratic party of his State with sympathy with the rebellion as for excluding Mr. Thomas, and that speeches had been made on the floor of the Senate contanging more reason than anything shown of his record. These questions of loyaity were within the sole ingrisdiction of the State Legislature that elected a Senator. Unless some unquestioned law was thereby violated he deprecated the policy of opposing the admission on positical grounds as a policy that would return to plague the invest res and by which nothing could be gained, and caimed that the giving of \$100 to the South was not inconsistent with the hypothesis of lovarity.

Mr. Monanti, (rep.) of Me., contended that the only object of the senate in considering this question was to proven the return to the Senato of those who had jeft it years ago for transforous purposes, but very vice President of the Senato of those who had jeft it years ago for transforous purposes, Mr. Strawatt saw no evidence in the whole taxes of loyality towards the government on the part of Mr. Thomas, while dissoyality was abundantly shown by all his speeches, letters and acts, from which it was proper to infer material in enabling his son to join the rebellion. The facts of giving and and compart to the rebellion came to thom without extenuating circumstances, and it was their duty to administer the law. It was a part even of the President's policy to exclude disloyal men from Congress

Mr. Jonseon, (dem.) of Md., gave notice that he would press for a vote to-morrow, and moved to adjourn. The motion was carried.

The supplementary Reconstruction bil

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

EXPORTATION OF DIFFILLED SPIRITS. Mr. Burner, (rep.) of Mass, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Way and Means to device some measure by which distilled spirits of American manufactue may be exported under the law.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion of Mr. Butler to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction. The question was taken by year and mays and resulted—year 83, nays 75. So the vote was reconsidered and Mr. Butler offered his amendment giving the appointment of State officers to the Constitutional Conventions, and then

moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wiz., moved to lay the bill nd pending amendment on the table. Negatived. The amendments offered by Mr. Bingham yesterday

were agreed to without a division.

Mr. Bornes then briefly explained his amendment which differed, he said, by having the State officers appointed by the several Constitutional Conventions after they have submitted a constitution to the people, instead of having those officers appointed by the District

Commanders. He had offered his amendment in obe dience to a universal cry to that effect coming up from

Mr. STRVENS, (rep.) of Pa., spoke briefly in support of the amendment, which he said was called for by the loyal people of the South, and which was more in consonance with republican institutions than was the pro-position to leave the appointment of State officers in the hands of military men, who could not possibly have that local knowledge which would enable them to select

received by him from a member of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention arging the plan covered in the Mr. Scoreto, (rep.) of Pa., suggested that if these ap-

pointments were left to the conventions the result would be to break up the conventions themselves into many Mr. Burnen entertained no apprehension of that. The

majority of the members in those conventions were men who had been tried in the fire, and he was quite ready

Butler's amendment, and it was rejected by year 53, nays 112, as follows:-

nsys 112, as follows:

Yras—Allison, Anderson, Arzell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Banka, Broomail, Butier, Cake, Cary, Churchill, Clark of Ohio, Clark of Kanasa, Cobb, Coburn, Donnelly, Drigre Eckley, Els. Ferry, Fields, Gravely, Harding, Higby, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Keiley, Kelesy, Kitchen, Lawrence of Ohio, Logan, Loughridge, Maynard, McGlurg, Mercur, Mullins, Newcomb, Nuan, Ferham, Raum, Schenek, Shanks, Stevens of Pa., Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Tenn., Van Horn of Mo., Van Wyck, Ward, Williams of Ind., Wilson of Pa. Wudom—63.

Nays—Mesers, Archer, Axtell, Baily, Baker, Baldwin, Baraes, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Blingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Heonwell, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Chanler, Cook, Cullum, Dawes, Dizon, Dodga, Eggieston, Eldridge, Klock, Farraworth, Farris, Foz, Garfield, Oct., Glossbrenner, Gollady, Griswold, Grover, Halgh, Halsey, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkins, Hubbard of Howa, Humphrey, Inguseli, Octa, Chanley, Lamer, Mayner, Schleck, Marthail, Marvin, Metham, Miller, Moore, Morebead, Morrissey, Munger, Pholos, Pike, File, Piants, Poland, Polsiey, Pomsroy, Price, Pruyn, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Scholed, Stigraeves, Smith Spalding Starkwesther, Newsuns of N. R., Stawart, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of N. Y., Van Trump, Washburne of Hid, Weshburne of Hid, Weshburne of Hid, Weshburne of Mayner, Scholey, Woodbridge, Woodward—112.

-123.

Lawrence, rep., of Ohio.
Lincoin, rep., of New York.
Logan, rep., of Illinois.
Loughridge, rep., of I lowa
Marvin. rep., of New York.
Loughridge, rep., of I lowa
Marvin. rep., of New York.
Maynard, rep., of Tenn.
McClurg, rep., of Maynori,
McClurg, rep., of Maynori,
McClurg, rep., of Pa.
Miller, rep., of Pannsylvania.
Moorhead, rep., of Pannsylvania.
Moorhead, rep., of Tenn.
Myers, rep., of Tenn.
Myers, rep., of Tenn.
Myers, rep., of Pannsylvania.
Orth, rep., of Pennsylvania.
Orth, rep., of Pennsylvania.
Paine, rep., of Maine.
Peters, rep., of Maine.
Pite, rep., of Maine.
Pite, rep., of Maine.
Pite, rep., of MiscourtPlants, rep., of Maine.
Pite, rep., of MiscourtPoistey, rep., of Wermont.
Poistey, rep., of New York.
Frice, rep., of New York.
Robertson, rep., of N. York.
Sawyser, rep., of N. York. Allison, rep., of Iowa.
Ames, rep., of Mass.
Ametraon, rep., of Missouri.
Arnell, rep., of Tomnessec.
Ashley, rep., of Newada.
Ashley, rep., of Newada.
Ashley, rep., of New York.
Baker, rep., of Illinoia.
Baldwin, rep., of Mass.
Banks, rep., of Mass.
Beatann, rep., of Missouri.
Beatann, rep., of Missouri.
Benton, rep., of Missouri.
Benton, rep., of Missouri.
Bingham, rep., of Oblo.
Biaine, rep., of Maine.
Bilair, rep., of Maine.
Bontwell, rep., of Mass.
Bontwell, rep., of Mass.
Bontwell, rep., of Illinois.

Juda, rep., of Illinois.
Julian, rep., of Indiana.
Keiley, rep., of Pa.
Keiley, rep., of New York.
Keicham, rep., of New York.
Kitchen, rep., of West Va.
Koontz, rep., of Pa. 3-45.
Jones, dem., of Kentucky, Kerr, dem., of Indiana.
Knott, dem., of Kentucky, Marshall, dem., of Illinois.
McCormick dem., of Mo., Morrissey, dem., of Mo., Morrissey, dem., of N. Y. Mungen, dem., of Oblo.
Niblack, dem., of Del.
Pheips, dem., of Maryland.
Pruya, dem., of Maryland.
Pruya, dem., of Maryland.
Pruya, dem., of N. Y.
Rosa, dem., of New York.
Robinson, dem., of New York.
Rosa, dem., of New York.
Trimble, dem., of Kentuck
Van Auken, dem., of Ps.
Van Trump, dem., of Oblo.
Wood, dem., of Maryland.
Wood, dem., of Ps. Adams, dom., of Kentucky,
Archer, dein., of Maryland.
Axtell dem., of California.
Barnos, dem., of New York.
Barnum, dem., of Com.,
Beck, dem., of Kentucky.
Brooks, dem., of New York.
Burn, dem., of Dillook,
Cary, rap., of Ohio.
Chanler, dem., of N. Y.
Eldridge, dem., of N. Y.
Eldridge, dem., of Pa.
Glosabrenn, of New York.
Getz, dem., of Pa.
Glosabrenner, dem., of Pa.
Glosabrenner, dem., of Pa.

Fox, dem., of New York. Getz, dem., of Pa. Glossbrenner, dem., of Pa. Glossbrenner, dem., of Ry. Grover, dem., of Ky. Grover, dem., of Kew York. Holman, dem., of Indiana, Hotektis, dem., of Conn. Hubbard, dem., of Conn. Humbard, dem., of Conn. Humbard, dem., of Conn. Humbard, dem., of Cal.

The following is the Reconstruction bill as passed:—

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georga. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas there are no civil State governments republican in form, and that the so-called ovel governments republican in form, and that the so-called ovel governments in and States respectively shall not be recognized as vanid or legal State governments either by the accounter or the judicial power or authority of the United States, which is a second of the provide of the following of the control of the following of the control of the provide for the more efficient government of the received to provide for the more efficient government of the received the following of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States the performance of all acts authorized by said several taws above recited, is authorized to remove at his discretion, by his order, from command any or all of said commanders and detail other officers of the United States Army not below the rank of colonel to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several sites, to the end that the people of said several states may spendily reorganize civil covernments. Sec. 3. And be it further emeted, That the General of the Army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within the said several disorganized States and appoint others to discharge the duties perialning to their respective officers, and may do any and all acts which ity said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several communities of the military departments within said. States, and so rauch of and acts of the programments within the deal of the military departments within the several communities of the military departments within said. States, and so rauch of and acts which ity said several la

Army mor remove any or all coril officers now acting under the several provisional governments within the sold everral disorganized States and appoint others to discharge the duties perialing to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States, and so much of and acts or of any act as authorizes the Irestaient to detail the military departments within said States, and so much of and acts or of any act as authorizes the Irestaient to detail the military departments or any district of the seventy repealed.

Suc, 4. And se it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the Prosident of the United States to assist, by Jorce of arms, the authority of citaer of said provisional governments in said diserganized States, to oppose or to obstruct the authority of citaer of said provisional governments in said diserganized States, to oppose or to obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this act and the act to which that is supplementary. Supplementary and the orders of the tiencral of the Army made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wirtul neglect of any person to issue any order or do any serious the said to define the said to which this is supplementary, small be held to be a sit to which this is supplementary. Small be held to be a sit to which this is supplementary and to the said to which this act is of the acts to which this act is officed to the said to which the is supplementary. Small be held to be a sit to which the is supplementary and by the previous question. The title which it was proposed to the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., degired to move an amendment to the title of the bill, but was cut off by the previous question. The title which it was proposed to hot scates as a conflicts or is toomistion with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

Mr. Woon, (dem.)

Mr. Dawns called attention to the fact that copies of the brief of Nr. Young, in the context between him and Mr. McKee (another of the Kentucky contested election cases), were printed and laid on the desks of members the morning—an unusual and improper course. The Sprakes stated on behalf of the doorkeeper that the thing was done without his knowledge. LIMITATION OF CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

the thing was done without his knowledge.

LIMITATION OF CONTAIGNE FOR SUPPLIES IN EXECUTIVE

DEFARMENTS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep), of Ill., from the Committee ou
Appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for sectionery and other supplies
in the Executive departments to one year.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to amend by
striking out the words "in the present unsettled state of
prices."

The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

BRIDGING THE MESSHIPPI.

Mr. FARNEWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., from the Post Office
Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Southern
Minnesota Railroad Company to build and operate a
railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, between La
Crosse and a point opposite, in the State of Minnesota,
such bridge to be a post road.

Mr. Washender, of Ill., said he would like to offer an
amendment to repeal the clause legalizing the Cluston
bridge, as he desired to show the indusences brought to
bear on the House last Congress by the then Chairman
of the Pest Office Committee (Mr. Alley, of Mass.),
Mr. FARNEWORTH from the same committee, reported
a bill prohibiting the publication in Washington papers
of proposals for carrying the mails in any State cacept
Maryland and Virginia, or of notices or proposals from
any executive department of the government where the
service to be rendered is not to be performed in the
District of Columbia or the States of Maryland or Virginia.

Mr. Jounson, (dem.) of Cal., effered an amendment

Mr. Jounson, (dem.) of Cal., effered an amendment restricting the publication to one morning paper.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENT ARROAD.

Mr. SELYE, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of five thousand citizens of the Twenty-eighth Congressional district of New York asking further protection of naturalized citizens in foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Poreign Affairs.

Mr. Dawes presented the proceedings of a public meeting held in Hampden county, Mass., protesting against the treatment roceived by American citizens while travelling abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Starkweather, (rep.) of Conn., presented the petition of the citizens of the Third Congressional district of Connecticut on the same object. Same reference.

petition of the citizens of the Third Congressional district of Connecticut on the same object. Same reference.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back several bills, memorials, &c., and had them referred to other committees.

Mr. Lawersca, (rep.) of Ohio, from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a marshal for the District of Columbia. The bill authorizes the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to appoint a United States Marshal for the District, with the same powers, daties, emoluments, &c., as those of the marshals appointed by the President under existing laws. It also repeals the act of February 19, 1864, authorising the appointment of a warden of the Jail in the District of Columbia. The bill gave rise to an animated discussion, which was participated in by Mossra. Lawrence (Ohio), Stevens (Pa.), Mullins and Woodbridge in favor of it. Finally, on motion of Mr. Orth, the bill was laid on the table—yeas, 85; nays, 61.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.), of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the bill to suspend further contraction of the currency, reported that the committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment and agree to the House bill, with the following amendment:—"But nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and the replacing of the same with note of the same character and amount."

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., from the Conference Committee on the Cotton Tax bill, reported that the committee had not been able to agree. The House then ordered another Conference Committee, and Messra Schenck Hoorhead and Beck were appointed.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bull. Pending the consideration the House, at four octock, adjourned.

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jewel, while the links connecting are precious gold—such as erposition of the pistoi-armed hand dashed through the loophole in the wall, and, we thy sequel, the forlors hope's rush upon the ramparts of Manua, with Hou hero's warlike

The following is one of the many thrilling scenes de in Dumas' quick, nervous style, which make

THE COUNT DE MORET one of the most fascinating ever laid before the reading

out!" " continued Souscarrieres, growing more and more saucy in tone. "Yes, yes, yes! a hundred times, yes!"

"Really! like that, short, sharp! without saying 'Look

"Kill away, then, my dear Marquis, for I was that man "Ah ! villain !" eried Pleani, gnashing his teeth as he

dre w his sword, "defend yourself !" "Ob. you needn't ask me, my dear Marquis," said the other, springing back and getting his sword out, "I am ready !"

Whereupon, notwithstanding the outery of Volture and Brancas' amaze, for he did not understand it at all, there began, between Pisani and the Lord of Souscarrieres, a furious fight, all the more terrible from there being no oth er light but that of a dim clouded moon.

oth er light but that of a dim olouded moon.

In this combat each, as much from concelt as love of life, displayed all their knowledge of sword play. Souccarrierss, who excelled in all bodily eachiess, was evidently the stronger and more stillful; but Pisant's long legs, the exagerated style in which he fell to work, gave him a great advantage for unexpectedness of attacks and for the distance that he could retreat, to overer, after some twenty seconds. Marquis Pisant muttered's cry through his set teeth, let his arm fall, raised it, but almost instantly dropped his sword, too weignty for him to bear, when he leaned against the wait, utered a sigh and doubled up, so to say, "You re witnesses all that he would have him said. Souccarrieres, lowering his blade." "Alas! yes!" returned Hrancas and Voiture. "And you will attest that all passed according to the rules of honor!" "We will," "Feel that the best we can do! Help me, Brancas; we are only a few steps from Rambouillet lioue, luck, p." "What a pity!" sighed Brancas, "we were getting along so nicely!" While Brancas and Volture bore Pisant as softly as

"What a plty?" sighed branch so nicely?" Wille Brancas and Volture bore Pisani as softly as possible to his mother's house. Some arrieres rounded the corner of Ortis and Promentant streets, muttering;—"Corne those bunchbacks! I don't know what sets them all against me; that's the third human camel that I have been obtiged to run my sword through to shake 'am off!"

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